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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1886.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- Many elections held in Great Britain; gain of seats in Parliament by the condition opposing Home Rule, === Seizure of two American fishing schooners. = King Otto's insanity. - Mexican railway concessions.

Congress .- Both branches in session. ate: Amendment to the River and Harbor bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the improvement of New-York Harbor agreed to. = House: Hot debate on the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The President's attack on Congress repelled by the Senate Committee on Pensions. - Money for the Widow of Vice-President Hendricks. Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

Domestic -Harvard defeated at baseball by Yale at Hartford ; New-York beats Chicago. Two more jurymen in the Anarchist cases in Chicago. === The boat race on Lake George won by wdoin, ___ Lizzie Dwyer wins the Boulevard Stakes in Chicago. = General Berdan and the sharpshooters at Gettysburg. == The strikers

still obstinate in Chicago.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. -Forgery of \$50,000 bonds. Threatened reduction in telegraph sates. pert, Millie. Brambleton and Palanco won the Mon mouth Park races. === Indians fight over a lacrosse game. - Departure and return of the State troops, ==== The Atlantic Garden decision reversed by the Superior Court, General Term. An excise case to test the stand lng of the boards to be made up W. P. Libby, of Brooklyn, died. — Acsident to officers of the Irish Military Encampment. = Athletic contests at the Polo Grounds Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 75.45 cents. = Stocks generally dull and higher, closing at about best figures.

THE WEATHER-Indications for to-day: Fair or clear and warmer. Temperature yesterday Highest, 88°; lowest, 67°; average, 77°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. in Europe at \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

This is to be a quiet Fourth of July-in town at least. Everybody who could leave the city shook off the dust of our streets yesterday and departed, taking his noise and patriotism with him. There are only about 1,200,000 behind to enjoy the quiet of the deserted thoroughfares. They are not to be pitied. It is a great deal easier and more reasonable to feel sympathy for the crowds at the seashore hotels or in the country boardinghouses. There all the noise, dust and confusion incident to the glorious Fourth will be found in unlimited quantities-not to mention small boys, fire-crackers and other diabolical inven-

Fair Harvard has bad luck. Defeated on the river at New-London by Columbia and Yale, she vesterday saw her hopes of winning the college championship on the baseball field vanish into thin air. Yale, her most detested rival, beat the Cambridge nine at Hartford, and is proclaimed the champion. As a matter of fact, however, Columbia is the champion college mue this year. Her club does not belong to the intercollegiate league, but it has defeated all the clubs that do-Princeton, Amherst, Harvard. Yale, Brown, and Williams. In view of thirecord and the triumph of the 'Varsity eight at New-London a week ago, there is no reason why Columbia men should not be at peace with all mankind.

The difficulties between the old and the new Excise Commissioners have reached the stage of arranging a friendly suit to test the new Board's right to office. There can be little doubt that Commissioners Woodman, Andrews and Von Glahn will be sustained, and less doubt that the ex-Board will presently want their bills for legal advice paid by the city Legislation preparatory thereto will probably be sought by them at Albany, and some Assemblyman next winter can make reputation for himself by opposing their claim. It has long been an abuse that the expense of legal proceedings in this city to keep men in office who do not belong there seldom or never comes out of the claimants' own pockets. If it did the proceedings would rarely be begun.

Right-minded citizens have read of the fate of the Theiss boycotters with mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret-satisfaction that the time has at length arrived when the demagogues among the workingmen must understand that not even in behalf of labor can threats, tyranny and extortion be employed with impunity in this country. It is impossible, however, not to regret that such a lesson was necessary. This Nation was founded to give every man a chance to do the best possible for himself; and if the Theiss boycotters had been content with that chance every one would have wished them entire success in their calling, and they would not have been started to State Prison yesterday to stay from a year and a half to three and a half years. They have themselves only to blame for their unhappy lot.

Judges are busy men in this city, and it is hardly possible that all their orders and injunctions should at all times have the consideration they deserve before issue. But the need

court reports of yesterday. Last winter an order was issued from the Superior Court bench restraining the police from interference with the Atlantic Garden, in the Bowery. In dissolving this injunction yesterday Judge Ingraham in General Term called attention to the fact that under its language any person might bave committed a crime in the Atlantic Garden. murder even, and yet the police could not legally have stepped in to arrest him. In olden days churches were asylums for sinners; but it was left to modern times apparently to suggest that a concert-hall would serve equally as well.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE will be delivered today by special trains, running directly from New-York City to the Thousand Islands, Saratoga, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, the whole Catskill Mountain region, all the Jersey coast resorts as far south as Beach Haven, and a number of other places where seekers after health and relaxation congregate in the summer season. Such of these special trains as have been run during the last four years have generally been operated exclusively in the interest of THE TRIBUNE. This year THE TRIB-UNE has cheerfully taken into partnership in these trains the rest of the New-York Press. Readers of The Tribune at any summer resort in the Middle and New-England States who cannot obtain their paper at a proper hour of the day will confer a favor by reporting that fact to this office. THE DAILY and SUNDAY TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in America for 75 cents per month, the address being changed as often as necessary. ;

LIBERTY AND LAW. One hundred and ten years ago, in a small room, fifty six men signed a paper which brought into being a nation now the most powerful and the most prosperous on earth. The larly useful member of the Indian Board. A source of the prosperity and the power is known letter quoted says of him: "Mr. Lyon's serto all the world, and yet there are men who do not comprehend it, even of the citizens who share the blessings and the glories of the great republic. It is a land of liberty, they say, and forthwith they claim the right to take away the vince certain citizens of the Republic that liberty did not mean the right to hold other men in slavery. It may cost the conviction and imprisonment of many besides the boycotters sentenced on Friday, to convince leaders of organized labor that liberty does not mean the right to deprive other men of fredom to work.

Men who do not comprehend what liberty means, whether they come here from other lands where liberty is not known, or come from parts of our own country where false ideas of its meaning have prevailed, need only the golden rule as an interpreter of the Declaration of Independence. Whatever right one American citizen has by virtue of his freedom, every other also has, and it can never be more than a right to "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." The master would not have thought it a land of liberty for him, if he had been held as a slave, and the boycotter would quickly see and resent the tyranny if all employers should boycott him. But how many there are, who know so little of liberty that they think it a right to do as they please, whether they wrong other men or not! How many there are, who think liberty sets up their own will against the law, their own passions or selfish interests against all restraints, and who count it tyranny if the law will not let them rob others, just as those who deny the laws of God falsely call themselves "free thinkers."

It is not that sort of liberty which our fathers proclaimed in Independence Hall. It was not that sort of liberty which they won by heroic endurance at Valley Forge, and by brave exposure of their lives from Bunker Hill to Yorktown. People who want that sort of liberty are not yet fit for a part in sell government, because they have not began to govern thembecause justice at Chicago means respect for the equal rights of all,

The great Republic is the world's schoolmaster is strong government, so it must teach those who come here ignorant of freedom, and only wanting to escape from restraints, that the law of equal rights for all and equal justice to all underlies and gives shape to all human laws that have any basiness to survive. If they cannot obey the law willingly, and respect the rights of every other man, laborer or employer. without the restraint of armed policemen and years in prison cells, it goes hard, as in every good school, for those who are slow to learn. but sooner or later, mob tyranny at the south and trades tyranny at the north, denial of free dom to vote or to speak, and desial of freedom to work or to choose workmen for their merit, will go down before the strong and steady hand of "Government of the people, for the where prevail throughout the land,

A CLOSE FOLK IN ENGLAND The results of the opening elections in the boroughs are indecisive. The expectations of the probability that it will be adequately dealt the political managers on both sides have been with diminishes. To this is attributable the bailled, and while cheerfulness is affected the | many failures of justice which occur in capital most sanguine partisans admit that the issue cases, and thus it is that a method of procedure marked decrease everywhere, indicating abster- when the crime is specially beinous, to assist day. The apple, if indeed it was an apple, which tion on the part of many Liberals who did not | the criminal in escaping his deserts. care to sanction Home Rule, yet were unwilling to vote for Tory candidates or to oppose Mr. Gladstone. The Government have tailed to defence, and amending the "causes" for which wrest from the Conservatives certain seats which other challenges may be made, would undoubt-Mr. Parnell had apparently transferred to them | edly be resisted by lawyers engaged largely in at the last election, but on the other hand gains | criminal practice, for it would deprive them of have been scored in Manchester and Liverpool one of their most effective weapons. But we do where Irish votes were numerous. The elections not taink it can be shown that such changes are very close in many boroughs, the successful candidates winning by the narrowest margin. interests. For example, refusal to allow Perhaps the only conclusion which can be safely | challenges because a juror has informed bimself | man derive and of fruit that grew in the Garden of reached is that the United Kingdom is very concerning the case in hand, even when he has Eden and the rest of the places named by him? evenly divided on the que scion of Home Rule, also arrived at a definite opinion, would be enand that the Government, if it remains in power, tirely justified, and in some States this reform of knowledge on the subject open to him or any-

contingent, only a scant majo ity. A full House of Commons contains 670 members. In the elections of 1855 the Liberals but there are few cases of this kind, and when carried 333 seats; the Conservatives, 251; and the Nationalists, 86. The Liberals had a plurality of 82 over the Conservatives, but were in a minority of 4 in the entire House. As the Liberals and the Nationali-ts are now in alliance, their forces in the last House must be taken to gether for the purpose of comparison with the results of the present elections. The Liberals

of 168. They can, therefore, lose between them 80 seats and still have a majority in the new House. To be exact, the loss of 84 seats by the Liberals and the Nationalists will tie the House, and the loss of 85 seats will give the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists a majority of two. In this comparison the Gladstonian candidates are classed as Liberals and the Liberal Unionists are ranked with the Conservatives, the election of a Liberal Unionist counting as a Liberal loss. In order to defeat Mr. Gladstone, therefore, the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists must gain 85 seats from the Gladstonians and the Nationalists combined.

The preponderance of Conservative and Liberal Unionist candidates who were unopposed gives them momentarily a lead in the lists of elected members: but as our regular London correspondent points out in his cable letter, this advantage is not decisive. The Conservatives remained in advance for several days in the polling last year, but Hodge in the country districts waited patiently for his opportunity and finally reversed the verdict of the boroughs, It is premature, therefore, to discuss the results of the English elections. The freshest information on the subject will be found in detail in our special cable dispatches.

MORE REFORM BACKWARD.

The Indian Rights Association and the Board of Indian Commissioners have for some little time been vainly endeavoring to find out why the President removed Mr. William H. Lyon from the last named board. The Indian Rights Association, not having the fear of the official guillotine before their eyes, have Issued a protest against the removal in which they set forth facts justifying the conclusion that the principle of Civil Service reform had nothing to do with Mr. Cleveland's action in the case. They show that Mr. Lyon has been a particu-"vices have, for ten years, been of great value "to the Government and the Indian. His pro-"nounced ability as a merchant, his wise and "rare judgment, his skill in the selection of "merchandise, and his unimpeachable integrity, liberties of others. It cost a civil war to con- admirably fitted him for the position of chair-"man of the Purchasing Committee of the "board. He has given freely many months of * service to our mercantile department, and half "a million dollars would not cover the sum " saved by the Government through his wise, fürm administration."

Strange, that such a man should be removed without any cause being given, but perhaps the following observation, taken from the letter quoted above, may afford a clew to the mystery; Mr. Lyon has stood in the way of a host of "contractors who, by his knowledge and skill, *have been shut out from the opportunities "they once enjoyed of securing a large profit "from the Government. Whether they have "secured his removal or not I cannot tell." Neither can we, but to such as are capable of distinguishing a hawk from a handsaw the inference from the facts is apt to be anything ernment interests. He has been removed without accusation or explanation. In his place has been appointed a man who, in the words of the protest, "has given no indication of having such knowledge of Indian affairs, or such interest in the progress of Indian civilization, as would especially entitle him to occupy his "present position." In a word, a useful, efficient man has been removed to make room for a dummy who will not stand between the condummy who will not stand between the contractors and the Government. Score another point for President Cleveland's special and particular kind of Civil Service reform—patent applied for.

The latest device of the Knights of Labor is the "concealed boycott." The best thing to do with the boycott is to conceal it so effectually as to make it non-existent.

Man (to friend)—You didn't seem to treat that gentleman with politeness. Friend—I spoke tather roughly, I admit. Man—You have changed toward him. The boycott is to conceal it so effectually as to make it non-existent.

UNNATURAL SELECTION IN JURIES.

The difficulty which is being experienced in obtaining a jury to try the Chicago Anarchists affords a fresh illustration of the defectiveness because they have not began to govern themselves. They are entitled to no share in the
glorious heritage of 76, because they deny that
equality of rights which is the verycorner-stone
of American freedom. No man has a right to
noon the defectiveness there were no remains to speak of to be sat upon;
but an inquiry among the officers and other employes might properly have been made to other employes might properly have been made to reder the
downwerp tay. My mother don't like it.

"Captain, I want you to stop parading past my windownwerp tay. My mother don't like it.
"The glad to accommodate journelle the captain.—[Texas Siftings.]

"The place of the explosion could
be ascertained. Jersey justice is proverbising there." THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address of American freedom. No man has a right to upon the question in issue. It is equally true be ascertained. Jersev justice is proverbially fleetbe free who does not respect the right of others | that nearly every one who has formed an opinto be free, and he who tries to tyrannize over | ion disapproves of he doctrines and practices others, or to deny them any rights which he of the Anarchists. But this is saying no more claims for himself, only proves that he has not than that the majority of American citizens are grown out of mental and moral infancy, and infelligent and patriotic, that they understand still needs over him the paternal rod of some the advantages of their own laws and institustrong government. A rebellion of slave holders | tions, and perceive the folly and wickedness of had to be crushed; the would-be tyrants who call all attempts to overthrow American civilizathemselves labor organizers or socialists, when | tion. Yet the existing jury system so operates they try to deprive others of their freedom to as to permit the rejection of intelligent and work, are as truly enemies alike of free labor and patriotle jarors, on no other ground than their of free government as the slave holders; and the fitness. In these days of diffused knowledge Anarchists deserve the dangeon and the balter and rapid communication of news and opinion even more at Chicago than at St. Petersburg. the fact that a man either does not know of events which are in everybody's mouth, or has formed no opinion about them, is necessarily an Impeachment of his intelligence. But it is pre-As it has taught the nations that free government cisely this class of dull and sluggish people whom it is sought to put in the jury-box to try the Anarchists.

In such a case as this, when the whole pation is interested in and has followed the events, it is nearly impossible to find the peculiar kind of jurors desired by the defence; but if they are found, the publicity and general interest of the case render it certain that they will be persons of so inferior an order of mind as to be unfit for the work put upon them. No doubt the fathers threw off the yoke to no purpose. Anarchists and their lawyers think they have a better chance of escape with a phenomenally stupid jucy than with one of average intelligence, and they may be right in this; but the question of most importance is, whether in the trial of criminals who avow themselves enemies of our whole system of civilization, the adminpeople, and by the people, ' that the doctrine of istration of justice renders necessary the the Declaration of Independence may every- practical exclusion from the panel of representative citizens of the republic. Of course the jury system works just in the same way in all important criminal cases, and the general result is that in proportion to the notoriesy of a crime remains in doubt. The polling discloses a intended to secure equal justice tends always,

A change in the practice curtailing the number of peremptory challenges allowed to the would be other than advantageous to the public will have, even with the aid of Mr. Parnell's has already been introduced. Of course if a juror declares that no new evidence would change his opinion he ought to be challenged. such statements are made they are often merely intended to furnish a means of avoiding jury duty. It is in important trials especially that intelligence in the jury-box is required, and a system which makes it almost impossible to obtain a representative panel is clearly defective and in need of radical reform. Needless expenditure of public funds; needless uncerand Parnellites combined had 419 seats against | tainty in the administration of justice; result of taking great care is well illustrated in the | 251 Conservative seats, or a clear majority from the existing methods of selecting juries. Alleghanies, In the Musissippi basin, the North-

Such a state of things ought no longer to be west, and most of the Southern States, fully detelerated by an enlightened and progressive veloped summer weather has reigned for several

CHILDREN'S FAIRS AND VACATIONS.

by the children themselves in replenishing the In this vicinity, for instance, the temperature did treasury. For several years a good share if not the not rise above 860 last month, although in April last bulk of the contributions has been derived from it touched 87°. Normally there is a difference fairs and entertainments and enterprises of many kinds managed by children. If the money received the mercury fail to get into the nineties in June from this source had been withheld last season, the work would have been greatly restricted and not more than one-half of the children of the tenement world who were taken out of the city during the has conduced to health and comfort, and, coming heated period would have enjoyed their fortnight's vacation. The entertainments had a wide range. Two tittle girls with a table on the sidewalk covered with pinwheels and home-made toys were able to send a dollar or two for the Fund as the gross profits of their enterprise; and from this lowest point the returns from children's fairs and germans would rise to hundreds of dollars. In one instance nearly \$1,000 was sent to THE TRIBUNE by a few little girls in one of the city churches as the outcome of a determined and well-planned effort to interest people in this beautiful charity. Generous contributions were received from sum mer resorts in the mountains and on the coast where the children of the well-to-do contrived to amuse and entertain themselves and their elders and at the same time to increase the resources of THE THIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund. Already acknowledgment has been made of receipts from many chil dren's entertainments for the benefit of this season's operations. As the hot weather comes on there will be, we doubt not, hundreds of fairs and dancins parties, pantomimes and masquerades, in town and country, devised and managed by the young people for the same object. It is a pleasant thought that the tenement children's vacation journeys are rendered possible through the industry, unselfishness and skill of those of their own age; and we direct attention to it in the hope of multiplying the contributions that may be received from this source.

WHAT'S THE USE!

Mr. Dana, of The Sun, is a man of copious experience in human nature, and he has known Fagin for a long period of years. Were Mr. Dana a very young man, full of the ardency, enthusiasm and hopefulness of youth, unable to understand a case of confirmed and hopeless cussedness, we might better account for his charitable desire to reform

In the largeness of his heart Brother Dana wants Fagin to go into an institution out youder in the Northwest, where, far removed from wicked associations and without opportunities for perverse conduct, his sad hapit of malignant and promisenous lying might be scientifically treated, and we dare say that Mr. Dana would come down handsomely in aid of a fund to cover the expenses of Fagin's case, for it is well known that times are hard with Fagin, and the cost of taking the kinks out of him and cleaning him up must, in the nature of things, foot up to a frightful total.

But what's the use? This idea of Mr. Dana's is wholly Utopian, and flies in the face of all rules of manifest destiny. You could no more cure old Fagin than you could put life and sweetness into a dried-up and decayed lemon. If we could see any real hope, however remote, of fixing up Fagin, we should be giad to help the thing along. But we but ambiguous. Mr. Lyon protected the Gov- have pretty well diagnosed Fagin's case, and our best judgment is that his trouble is neither physical, nor mental, but moral, and that he is so far gone as to be entirely past repair. It pains us to be forced to take this gloomy view of the matter, but really, there is no way out of it. This place out West might have done some good to a mildly afflicted subject like Ananias, but any remedy likely to benefit Fagin would necessarily be so severe that his system could not bear up under it at his advanced age.

The New-Jersey Justice of the Peace who acted as a coroner in the case of the victims of the dynamite explosion cannot be accused of being slow. There was, in fact, no inquest held. To be sure, there were no remains to speak of to be sat upon; footed. The justice in this case was too summary

John Bright thinks that the "old story of Ire and has nothing to do with the question." there any new story of Ireland from which he derives any particular pleasure ! John Bright has a host of American friends to whom his present course is a grief and disappointment.

In writing of the Fourth of July Mr. Emerson remarked:

Tenderly the haughty day Fills her blue urn with fire; One more is in the mighty neavens And one in our desire.

The sporting fraternity of the East felt the same way in their prevision of the present Fourth as they haved to celebrate it on the Fifth. One morn was in the mighty heavens; and one in their desire-in their desire to see Sullivan and Mitchell pummel each other. And incidentally the ports doubtless derived pleasure from anticipating that while the haugaty day was engaged in filling his blue urn with fire, the agile and accomplished barkeepers at the Polo Ground would be filling their flowing bowls with whiskey. But, alas, it is a four to seven juches long. They are then cut, stripped world of disappointment. The Fourth of July is here: the Fifth is likely to arrive on time to-morrow, but the Sudivan Mitchell fight is off. It will the acre, and the willows find a ready market at \$200 a not take many such crushing blows to make these heroes and their admirers believe that our fore- at the rate of twenty-five cents a pound for medicinal

It is when the Democratic vulture is swooping down for spoils that her wings are no longer can tankerous but always " flap toge her."

It is always well to have historical points thoroughly settled, and the United States Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, Mr. Norman J. Col man, the other day undertook a task of this kind, and one which men of less courage have shrunk from tackling. He informed the American Association of Nurserymen, Florists, etc., at their annual meeting, that he knew all about the forbid den fruit in the Garden of Eden. He did not think much of the forbidden fruit, and the inference .rom his remarks must be that Eve on a certain momentons occasion exhibited very poor taste and feeble judgment. For said he: "The trees of Eden bore o such fruits as do ours, it was a wild garden. Its products would be no temptation to our eyes towas plucked by Eve-

Whose mortal taste Brought death into the world and all our woewas not even a respectable crab apple, as we now estimate fruits. The crab was in fact a great advance upon the apple of Eden," Then Mr. Colman fel. toul of the Gardens of the Hesperides, the fruit of Canaan, the grapes of Eschol. His statements were very interesting, and so new, you know, Only one little doubt interferes with the enjoyment of so prefound an erudition. That little doubt suggests the question, Where did Mr. Colman derive his precise and specific information And if, as seems but too certain, there is no source body,else, the further question arises. Why did he talk such arrant nonsense with so absurdly dogmatic an air f

Mr. Garland can stand all that his enemies say against him.—[Brooklyn Eagle.
It really does look so. The Atterney-General seems wholly impervious to every sentiment of honor, honesty and decency.

"Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune, and over it softly her warm ear lays." says Lowell of the month of roses; during the June which ended Wednesday Heaven made its test very sparingly east of the

weeks; and in the great wheat belt slight fears of a drouth were excited. But in the North Atlantic States the season, though generally delightful, has One of the most noteworthy features of THE been singularly cool. None of those bursts of torrid TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund is the lealing part taken heat which we expect in June were experienced. between the two months of over 200. Rarely does hereabouts, and it has even reached 1000. This cool, moist weather has delayed the rush to summer resorts and depressed the excursion business, but it after an early spring, has benefited most crops,

especially hay. Congressman Hewitt is quoted as declaring most emphatically that under no circumstances will be consent to return to Congress. If the Democracy lose Mr. Hewitt, it will lack one of its ablest and most effective leaders. It has seldom been our good fortune to agree with him on political subjects, but it has always afforded us pleasure to recognize his capacity and his born honesty. He has been a good Representative from his political point of view, and THE TRIBUNE regrets his reported retirement. We should like to see him beaten by a good Republican, but if we must have Democrats in Congress, it is a pity that so few take Congressman Hewitt's elevated views of duty.

PERSONAL.

Judge Joel Parker will accompany the Grand Army men of New-Jersey on their excursion to California. Professor James Law, of Cornell University, State vet erinarian, is going to Missouri for a few weeks' vaca-

Mme. Miolan Carvalho, the French actress, has received from the Government of France a splendid piece of Sevres ware, valued at \$5,000, as a token of appreciation. It bears the inscription "The Republican Government to Muse. Miolan Carvalho."

Major Saunderson was the leader of the anti-Home Rule Ulater men to the late Parliament, and he comes of a family that for generations has been conspicuously loyal to England and obnoxious to Irish agitators. said a friend to him, "the Nationalists admire your worth, and if you would only join them they would soon raise you to the very top of the tree." "Yes," said the Major, "with a rope."

President Adams, of Cornell University, has no idea of daubling in British politics while abroad.

Mr. Robert Wallace, barrieter, of London, was put forward to oppose Mr. Goschen in Edinburgh. He was, as the Rev. Dr. Wallace, for many years minister of Grey Friars' Churen, Edinburgh, and after that Editor of The Scottom In. He is now a successful lawyer.

Dr. Kittredge a few days before leaving Chicago for this city was called upon to open a poultry show with prayer.

Prince Oscar, of Sweden, was recently asked by courtier whether he had really chosen one of the daugh-ters of the Prince of Wales for his wife. "I can't say," he replied, "for I've only seen them five injustes in my life." If he does wed one of them he will not—like some Princes—he a burden to the British taxnayer. He inmits acoustlerable private fortune and, better still, the Bernadotte spirit of independence. The Hon. Frank Hurd will be the Fourth of July orator

at Teledo te-merrow. BERLIN, July 3 .- Mr. Pendleton, the United States Minisier, has resumed his duties.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Says an ex-convict in The Detroit Free Press : "If statistics could be gathered you would find that eight out of ten wives secure divorces from husbands sent to prison, no matter if his crime was stealing to give them food or using a weapon to defend their honor." There is no doubt that Contractor John Brady wanted

Mr. James Lennox, of Dumfries, left the Land's End on June 7 for a bicycle run to John o' Groats. He made the first may 160 miles, the second 140 miles, the third 105 miles, the fourth 144 miles, the 4th 138 miles, and the sixth 198 miles—a total distance of 885 miles, with a total riding true of 6 days 812 mours, beating the best previous record by seven hours.—[London Globe.]

A Philadelpuia cooper intends to embark on the whirlpool rapids at Niagara to a barrol. He has been driving nalis into his own coffin.

President Cheney, of Bates College, says that young

men are needed as preachers. We can utilize them in this city; for the hearts of contractors are as paving stones. An officer of the Army made the acquaintance of a young lady at a bail. She immediately became very

Miss Cleveland says that "some changes will require to be made in the contents of the magazine," etc. Cleveland ought to know that "will require to be made" is not English, and is at best a clumsy circumicention for " will be needed."

The network of rallways of the Kingdom of Saxony The network of railways of the Kingdom of Saxony covers nearly five mines less in winter than in summer—a fact when Director Kiasas recently proved in a lecture before the Dresien Industrial Society. It seems that a steel rail of 7½ metres in length, at a temperature of 15 degrees Réaumar, contracts 8 millimetres; Saxony having 7,438,090 metres of rails (not tracks), the contraction from cold aggregates a total of 7,000 metres.—[American Register, Paris. The Boston Courier seems to think that everybody in

this country is in favor of Liome Rule except the henpecked busbands.

A travelling show struck hard luck recently in a Texas town. Among its curiosities was an alleged Egyptian mummy, upon which the local coroner in-

sisted on holding an inquest at a cost of more than was taken in at the door.

The angler sits upon the sward And waits to feel the tug;
And there, at intervals, is heard The gurgle of the jug.

—{Boston Courier.

Near Macon, Ga., there is a large ozier willow farm. At the end of two years the willow switches are from farm is a profitable one, as the average yield is a ton to ton. The bark and leaves of the willows are also sold

"There," said Fenderson, "I want you to read that "there, sail reduction," I want you to read that something of mine, you know. I suppose 100 persons have read it, and no one of them has used able to get at my meaning." "Why, it seems to me," said Fogg, after looking the stuff through, "you mean nothing as all." Fenderson—"How in thunder did you find out! Somebody that was in the secret must have told you!"—[Boston Transcript.

A Boston newspaper man says that Phillips Brooks is one of the few eminent citizens of that city whose return home is announced in the papers by leaders of leaded

First Senator-Come now, you haven't opened fyour mouth.
second Senator-Pardon me: I have gaped all through your speech.—[Burlington Free Press.

Some obscure paper in the West has started the story that the rallant Henry Watterson is to be frozen out of The Louisville Courier-Journal. The man who invented that story doesn't know Henry. He would be more apt to melt the freezer.

The New-Jersey editors have returned home pleased with their trip to Canada. And yet the Dominion has

not that abiding charm for them which it has for some. Temperance Man-Oh! my friend, it is sad to see you In such a state, you are throwing away your life, losing all that is worth living for. You take no interest in human progress, have no eye for natural beauty—foper. Sno! stop there. Have no eye for naral beauty—fietcher life I have. I can see three moons to-might. You can only see one.—[Boston Courier. There is no truth in the rumor that they are making

Anarchist Most drink gunpowder tea on the island. There are about 3,000 newspapers published in Asia of which 2,000 appear in Japan, and most of the rest are published in India.

When Miss Boodleswar, of New-York, heard that the when Miss Hoolieswar, or New-Lorg, heard that the princes were banished from France, she said she disn't teathy know whether to make up to one of them or not. Of course they'd come to America, and if she set nor mind on marrying one of them, pa would see the prince right off and get his lowest cash price. Pa was so in-durent and nover denied her anything,—[Hoston Tran-When Donis O'Brien, fishing for a judgeship, goes

angling around Corporation Counsel Lacombo, his hook catches on a rock.

The Philadelphians are proud of the tall tower on their Public Buildings, and never get tired of looking at it and wondering how much higher it is than the tower of Babel.

Burmah is a fearful place for cheap drink and heavy Burman is a fearful place for cheap drink and heavy crime; the natives manufacture what is called Shamsho; it is supposed to be made from rice and lime. One may form an idea of its power when I assure you that it will dissolve a Martini-Henry bullet in thirty minutes. It burns the inside out of those who drink it, and I am afraid it will play fearful havo among our tropps before this summer is past. We are glad to hear from the same source that determined efforts are being made by Burman Good Tempiars to surpress the sale of this flery poison, and they have no doubt that Government will take action shortly in the matter in their own interest, if not in that of the temperance cause. Among other doubtful mercies, Burman will be favored with a re-

vised abkarry ruling, which is sure to moder strength of this dreadful poison. Much mer point are those efforts now being taken by mean our order to have temperance pledges widely cir-and an alliance formed against the ruinous of [Indian Good Tempiar.

PRECIOUS CUSTOM HOUSE REFORMERS. HOW THE THOMPSON METHODS IN POLITICS ARE THRIVING.

Hubert O. Thompson will now have things pretty much his own way at the Custom House. Little y little since President Cleveland, in his devotion to the reform of the Civil Service, accommodated Ma Thompson by appointing Edward L. Hedden as Collector, the arrangements have been made for getting out the old and tried clerks and for getting in the exponents of reform. So long as the Custom House Civil Service Board of Examiners remained in the control of John M. Cometock, who was one of the pioneers in establishing the present system of compatitive examinations and non-partisan appointments. Mr. Thompson's theory of reform had small chance of suc-cess. But with Hans S. Beattle as Surveyor. A. D. Parker as the Collector's private secretary, and Arthur Berry as a deputy collector much was ac-complished in the general arrangement of things. The Civil Service regulations require that a Board of Examiners shall conduct the examinations of applicants for places in the customs service here, shall mark the applicants' records, and that whenever the Collector wishes to appoint a cierk he shall make a requisition on the chairman of the Board of Examiners for the names of persons eligible for appointment. The chairman must send the Collector the names of the first four eligible men. of whom he must make his selection. It is a rule of the ser-vice that the appointing power or Collector shall not

have access to the eligible list.

When Mr. Hedden took office the Board of Examiners was composed of rigid Civil Service Reformers, at the head of whom was Mr. Comstock. Mr. Babcock was seeretary. One by one Mr. Beattle and Mr. Berry got these men out and their men in until only Mesers. Com-stock and Babcock were left of the original board, and the other places were occupied by Deputy Collector

stock and Babcock were left of the original board, and the other places were occupied by Deputy Collector Berry, A. D. Parker, Mr. Hedden's private accretary, who is reputed to be more the Collector than Mr. Hedden, Deputy Collector Davis, Daniel J. Moore and W. H. Howard, of the Appraiser's office. While these people were put in the places where they were expected to be useful to the cause of Mr. Thompson's reform, Collector Hedden, under the direction of his private accretary and Surveyor Bestile, was decapitating Republicant clerks. But he did not fill their places, except where the law permitted nim to appoint his men without reference to Chairman Comstock's four eligible cantiliates he made no more appointments that the extencies of the service actually demanded. Mr. Parker and Mr. Beattle were not quite ready to put the reform mill in operation.

Before Chairman Comstock could be got out of the way it was necessary to have some assistance from the reformers in Washington. The practice had been for the Civil Service Commission at Washington to appoint the chairman and secretaries of the local baards the Custom House schemers either desired the Commission to appoint their men as successors to Mesers. Commissioner Trenolim when in office did not look with favor on this plan. But when he was conveniently transferred to another field of usefulness and a new prophet of reform, in the shape of Mr. Overly, took his place, the New-York schemers secured a more accommodating friend. Mr. Overly was a great reformer out in linnors, where he was constrain of the Democratic State Commissioner Eremoin when is nother field of destiness and a new prophet of reform, in the shape of Mr. Overly, took his place, the New-York schemers secured a more accommodating friend. Mr. Overly was a great reformer out in linnors, where he was onalisman of the Democratic Commissioner Eyman was out West, the Democratic Commissioner Lyman was out West, the Democratic Commission it desired and Mr. Parker will hereafter have control of the four

MRS. CLEVELAND AT THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, July 3 (Special) .- Mrs. Cleveland, eccompanied by Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Lamont and Captain James B. Eads, to-day occupied a seat in the House gallery reserved for the use of the President. The Deficiency bill was under consideration and Mrs. Cleveland appeared to be considerably interested in a brisk debate which was in progress on an amendment to pay certain Wisconsin claims. General Bragg, who used certain Wisconsin claims. General Bragg, who used to "love Cleveland for the enemies he has made" better than he does now, had the floor and made a vigorous speech in behalf of the claimants. When Reagan began to gurgle in opposition to them Mrs. Cleveland and her companions left the gallery. In the twinking of an eye the visitors' galleries were emptied and Mrs. Cleveland was beset by a scrambing, josting throng of curious people, eager to get a good view of the President's bride. Probably Mrs. Cleveland will not care to repeat her visit to the Capitol before the adjournment of Congress.

CHACON AS STOICAL AS EVER.

Two Sisters of Mercy from the convent at Madison-ave. and Fignty-fourth-st. spent four hours in the ceil of Chacon, Maria Williams's murderer, at the Tombs vesterday morning. When they had departed Sheriff Grant dropped in for a few moments to inquire after his charge. He was accompanied by Under-Sher if Sexton and Order of Arrest Clerk Bernard Martin. Chacon maintains the same stoleism as has been manifested by him throughout his confinement, and as the des of his doom draws high appears to grow more cheerful and contented. He takes considerable interest in the visits of Father Duranquet, his spiritual adviser, and is a firm believer in the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. The authorities are undecided as to where the gallows will be erected. It was proposed to erect it in the passageway between the old prison and the outer wall on the south side, but it is feared that people on the roof of neighboring bouses could witness the execution. It is probable that the execution will take pince at the west end of the alley between the new and the old prisons.

Deputy-Sherrifs McGuinness and Burke were on duty yesternay at the door of the coarismned man's cell, and the three joined in a game of casino in the afternoon. This and cucire are the only games of cards that Cancon plays. Deputy-sherrifs Douglas and Walsh assumed charge at 4 o'clock and were relieved by Lavery and Crawford at midnight. firm believer in the doctrines of the Roman

BATHING AND FIREWORKS BY THE SEASHORE. The season at Manhattan Beach may now be said to be really open. Thousands of visitors throng the warks and listen to the music of Gilmore's Band or stroll waits and listen to the music of Gimore's Band of strout along the beaches at either end of the hotels. Last week the principal opening was that of the pavilion of the Manhattan Beach Bathing Company. This year the pavilion contains 1,843 bath-rooms, 400 of which are set apart for women. There is running water in every room. For invalids there are warm see baths. The pavilion has now been opened for ten seasons. As for the fireworks which H. J. Pain has made so popular, the picture this season—"The Burning of Moscow"—is superior to any yet produced. It will be given every night in the week except Sunday and Monday.

COLONEL M'CAULL'S DEPARTURE. It was long past midnight when Colonel John A. McCaull left Wallack's Theatre yesterday morning. Not that the performance of "The Crowing Hen" was dragged out to that unseasonable hour, but a ceremony took place at its close during which with solemn rites and many libations Colonel McCauli's company bade han farewell. After classocate leave-takings were over the Colonel got into a estriage and was driven to the Canard pier, where the Univia was lying. There he sought the congenial quiet of his stateroom, and when at 6 a m. the Univia started the Colonel was promably dreaming of the come operatic worlds he has yet to compute. He was on his way to Europe and harmonic novelty.

CARING FOR A SICK ACTRESS.

The Actors' Fund was informed on May 22 that the actress Daisy Muriock was ill at No. 94 South First-at. Brooklyn, and action was immediately taken by the Executive Committee for her rolef. The physician of the Fund was sent to attend her; all medicines were furnished by the Fund and in addition a cash allowance of \$10 weekly was given her. This allowance has continued to the present time and whiccontinues a long as Miss Mordock is in need of it. Since her removal from Brooklyn to West Forty-sighth st. the Fund's physician in this city, Dr. Robert Taylor, has given her attention.

TO SEE EUROPE FROM BICYCLES. Among the passengers who sailed for Europe

on the City of Berlin yesterlay were Professor P. H. hipley and a party of bioyelists, who are to spend sev eral weeks in the old country on their bicycles. A large number of friends went down to see the party of, and they were overwhelmed with congratulations, good wishes and bouquets.

E. G. GILMORE MARKIED.

E. G. Gilmore, the well-known theatrical manager, was quietly married last Toursday to Miss Mr. and Mrs. chimore left the city on Friday might for Mr. and Mrs. chimore left the city on Friday might for Massachusetts, where they will spend the honeymoon.

CAPTAIN MACKENZIE OFF FOR EUROPE Captain Mackenzie sailed yesterday for Lon don. He has gone to take part in the International Chess Tournament as a representative of the Manhattan Chess Cub. He was face Mr. Lipsshutz, who is to up-hold the reputation of the New-York Cuess Club.

THE QUARREL IN THE SEVENTH REGIMENT. Colonel Emmons Clark said yesterday that ie letter sent to the field officers of the 7th Regiment by the veterans would be submitted to a committee of the Beard of Officers, which had been appointed when the difficulty first came up. It will probably be some days before they will be prepared to report.

KENT'S COMMENTARY ON "REFORM."

From The Borton Traveller.

The presence of Navai Officer Heary (), Kent at the meeting of the New Hampsnire Democratic State Central Committee at Concerd last night, and at the Democratic State Convention in that city to-day, is of course in the interest of Civil Service Reform, and we trust that no unkind alusions will be made to the matter by Civil

BEEN DOING IT FOR YEARS.

From The Troy Times (Rep).

A remark by The New Fork Times recalls the story told
by General Grant in his memoirs about General Brace.